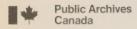
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Arctic Images:





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Critical Position of H.M.S. *Investigator* on the North-Coast of Baring Island. August 20th 1851.



Foreword

In presenting this exhibition the Public Archives of Canada hopes once again to break new ground and to reach new audiences. Many of our previous exhibits contained original archival material that required highly specialised conditions in order to protect the originals. Often, these conditions could only be met by the larger museums and galleries located in major centres. The opportunity for the public to enjoy such exhibits was consequently quite limited. On this occasion it is our intention to extend the exposure and enjoyment of the visual heritage entrusted to the Public Archives of Canada. By creating an exhibition of carefully reproduced facsimiles we hope to convey the richness and significance of the originals, while avoiding the inherent risks of displaying originals.

We hope that Arctic Images will reach much broader audiences by travelling to many smaller museums, galleries and community halls. The exhibit is available in three compact and portable parts, each with its own catalogue, and may be booked separately or together as follows:

- Arctic Images: The Dawn of Arctic Cartography,
 Fourth Century to 1822
- Arctic Images: Pictorial Witnesses, 1819–1854
 Arctic Images: The Frontier Photographed,

. Arctic Images: The Frontier Photograph 1860–1911 Arctic Images is not an illustrated history of the Arctic but an attempt to show the kind of illustration that stirred the explorer, documented his ventures, or simply captured the popular imagination, before the age of modern scientific mapping, motion picture films, or the perception of artists such as Lawren Harris and A. Y. Jackson.

Maps, prints and photographs have each in their time helped shape the concepts, stereotypes, prejudices and, ultimately, the myths of western man's attempts to visualize and experience the north. Although we attempt no interpretations, we do hope that our selection will prompt further reflection and study. This, after all, is what archives are about

I wish to thank Betty Kidd and Lawrence Earl of the National Map Collection, Nathalie Clerk of the Picture Division and Claude Minotto of the National Photography Collection together with Exhibition Services and Information Services for their contributions to the exhibit.

Hugh A. Taylor Archives Branch Public Archives of Canada

The Crews of H.M.S. *Hecla* & *Griper* Cutting into Winter Harbour. Sept. 26, 1819.



Introduction

The expeditions organized by the British government at the beginning of the last century to find the legendary Northwest Passage marked the start of a new era in the history of Arctic exploration. From about the fifteenth century until this time, expeditions to the Arctic had largely been commercial ventures. With the change in economic and political conditions after the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the objectives and interests of Arctic exploration became more varied. From this time on, scientific pursuits were combined with geographical discoveries and there appeared a desire to record and make known the progress and conclusions of each of these expeditions.

In order to fulfil this last task, one or two members of an expedition were usually given the task of sketching the most noteworthy scenes. As Sir William Parry mentions at the beginning of the account of his third voyage in 1824–1825:

From Captain Hoppner we have every reason to expect drawings of the land, of natives, and their various implements, and of objects of natural history in which he will be assisted by Mr. Head, who has received an appointment as Admiralty Midshipman, principally with this view.¹

After the expeditions, a selection of the sketches were usually made into engravings and later into lithographs, to serve as published accounts of the voyages and scientific surveys.

These images of the Arctic, often created under difficult and even painful conditions, enabled the public to become familiar with regions that had been relatively unknown. Today, they are invaluable historical documents and quite often works of great artistic sensitivity as well. Examples of this type of work can be found among the drawings and watercolours executed by Midshipman Robert Hood when he accompanied Franklin along the Coppermine River during the expedition of 1819-1822. The quality of the works of this voung man of twenty-two, who came to a tragic end when he was murdered during the expedition, leads one to believe that he perhaps accompanied Franklin specifically because of his artistic talent. In his account of the expedition. Franklin mentions several times that a number of scenes were sketched:

[...] From its summit, thirty lakes are said to be visible. The beauty of the scenery, dressed in the tints of autumn, called forth our attention, and was the subject of Mr. Hood's accurate pencil.²

George Back, who accompanied Franklin, first as Midshipman in 1819–1822 and later as Lieutenant during the second land expedition of 1825–1827, also produced sketchbooks that portrayed the landscape and specific subjects in great detail. Franklin later used Back's works to illustrate the account of his two land expeditions, and here again he occasionally commented on them:

Parry, Sir William E., Journal of a third voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the years 1824–25 in His Majesty's Ships Hecla and Fury. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and L. Lea, 1826, p. 22.

Franklin, Sir John, Narrative of a Journey to the shores of The Polar Sea in the years 1819–20–21 and 22. London: John Murray, Albemarle St., 1823, p. 33.

June 25. [1821]. The wind having abated in the night, we prepared for starting at early hour. The three cances were mounted on sledges, and some men were appointed to conduct them, having the assistance of two dogs to each cance. [...] Mr. Back having chosen the moment of our setting off for sketching the annexed and interesting picture of our mode of travelling on the ice, further description of it is unnecessary.³

Sometimes the commander of an expedition did the sketches himself. Sir John Ross, for example, imprisoned by the ice from 1829–1833 while he was searching for the passage south of Prince Regent Inlet, made sketches that he later used to illustrate the account of his voyage.⁴

The prolonged absence of Sir John Franklin, who left in 1845 on a mission to determine once and for all the existence of the Northwest Passage, led to a twelve-year period of intensive search to determine his fate. The descriptions of the Arctic brought back by the explorers who went out in search of the *Erebus* and *Terror* stirred the interest and emotion of the public perhaps even more than the first expeditions of Ross, Parry or even Franklin himself, since they documented an adventure that had captured the imagination of the British people.

As chromolithography was becoming popular at that time, many of the drawings and watercolours executed on these expeditions were reproduced using this technique, which undoubtedly emphasized the dramatic aspect of some of the scenes depicted. After an expedition in 1852 in which he commanded Lady Franklin's steam yacht *Isabel*, Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield published an account⁵ of his voyage using chromolithographs to reproduce his sketches and watercolours.

Commander Walter Waller May, who accompanied Sir Horatio Thomas Austin aboard the Resolute in 1850–1851 and Sir Edward Belcher on the Assistance between 1852 and 1854, made many sketches, fourteen of which were published as lithographs to illustrate the latter expedition⁶. Similarly, Lieutenant Samuel Gurney Cresswell, who accompanied Captain Robert McClure on board the Investigator during the 1850–1854 expedition that led to the discovery of the Northwest Passage, also executed watercolour sketches, eight of which were lithographed.⁷

^{3.} Ibid, p. 323.

Ross, Sir John, Narrative of a Second voyage in Search of a North-West Passage and of a Residence in the Arctic Regions during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. London: A. W. Webster, 1835.

Inglefield, Commander E. A., A summer search for Sir John Franklin; with a peep into the Polar Basin. London: Thomas Harrison, 1853.

May, Commander Walter W., A series of fourteen sketches made during the voyage up Wellington channel in search of Sir John Franklin, K.C.H., and the missing crews of H. M. Discovery - Ships Erebus and Terror together with a short account of each drawing. London: Day and Son. 1855.

Cresswell, Lieut. S. Gurney, A series of eight sketches in colour (together with a chart of the route) during the Discovery of the North-West Passage. London: Day and Son, 1854.

Acknowledgments

The discovery of the legendary Northwest Passage by the McClure expedition and the conclusions drawn by Captain Francis McClintock's expedition regarding Franklin's mysterious disappearance marked the end of an important period in the history of Arctic exploration.

At a time when photography did not exist or was just beginning, the published sketches produced on these voyages of discovery helped to familiarize the public with the landscape and peoples of the Arctic and to show some of the extraordinary events that took place during the expeditions. This pictorial evidence, combined with the written accounts, brought home the need for pursuing further exploration in the north both to the British public and the Admiralty.

Although the sketches and watercolours were later replaced by photography and films, it is nevertheless true that for forty years men who were both explorers and artists provided an invaluable service which even today allows us the opportunity to appreciate and understand the exploits of their contemporaries.

I would like to thank those in the Public Archives of Canada who made this exhibition possible: Hugh A. Taylor, who first had the idea for the exhibition; Gilbert Gignac, for his continuous assistance; Lydia Foy and Raymond Vézina, for their sound advice; the staff of the Exhibition Services Division, for its participation in the presentation of the exhibition, and the Information Services staff for editing this catalogue.

Nathalie Clerk
Picture Division
Public Archives of Canada

Landing the Fury's stores. August 1825



Explanatory Note

Abbreviations

This exhibition presents, in the form of photographic reproductions, a selection of thirty works from the collection of the Picture Division of the Public Archives of Canada. These pictorial documents illustrate various episodes from some of the many expeditions organized by the British government to the Arctic between 1819 and 1854. Because of the size of this exhibition, works related to some of the expeditions could not be included. The criteria used for choosing the works on display were their availability in the collection and their historical and pictorial interest.

The dimensions of the works are given in millimetres; the length precedes the width. Photographic prints of the works in this exhibition can be obtained from the Picture Division, Public Archives of Canada, by quoting the negative number.

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b.c.	bottom	centre
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- b.r. bottom right
- b.l. bottom left
- c. centre
- c.r. centre right
- c.l. centre lef
- t. top
- t.c. top centre
- t.r. top right
- t.l. top left

The Hudson's Bay company ships *Prince of Wales* and *Eddystone* bartering with the Esquimaux of the Upper Slave Islands, Hudsons Straits (August 12, 1819).



Capt." W. E. Parry R.N. Commander of the Polar Engraved by J. Thompson from an original painting by S. Expedition 1819-1820-1821-1822-1823 Drummond Esq. A.R.A. Stipple engraving: 230 × 141 mm. Inscription recto, b.: Capt.º W. E. Parry R.N. Commander of the Polar Expedition 1819-1820-1821-1822-1823: Engraved by J. Thompson from an original painting by S. Drummond Esa.' A.R.A. Negative no.: C 11567 The Crews of H.M.S. Hecla & Griper Cutting into Drawn by Lieut. Beechey, R.N.; engraved by Edward Winter Harbour, Sept. 26, 1819. Finden; published by John Murray, London. Line engraving; 63 × 92 mm.; Inventory no. II 10 b Inscription recto, b.l.: Drawn by Lieut. Beechey, R.N.; b.r.: Engraved by Edw.d Finden: b.c.: The Crews of H.M.S. Hecla & Griper cutting into Winter Harbour. Sept' 26, 1819. Published by John Murray, London. Negative no.: C 38569 The last appearance of the sun for 42 days. Drawn by Captain Lyon, R.N.; engraved by Edward Decr 2nd 1822 Finden; published by John Murray, April 1824, London. Line engraving; 129 × 227 mm.; Inventory no. Il 1 b Inscription recto, b.l.: Drawn by Capto, Lvon, R.N.; b.r.: Engraved by Edwd. Finden; c.: The last appearance of the sun for 42 days, Decr. 2nd 1822. London, Published by John Murray, April 1824.

Eskimaux Women of Igloolik	Drawn by Captain Lyon, R.N.; engraved by Edward Finden; published April 1824 by John Murray, London.		
	Line engraving; 140 × 227 mm.; Inventory no. II 7 b		
	Inscription recto, b.l.: Drawn by Capt ⁿ . Lyon, R.N.; b.r.: Engraved by Edw ^d . Finden; c.: Esquimaux women, of Igloolik. Published April 1824, by John Murray, London		
	Negative no.: C 25704		
Landing the Fury's stores. August 1825	Drawn by H. N. Head; engraved by Edward Finden; published June 1826, by John Murray, London.		
	Line engraving; 225 × 276 mm.; Inventory no. II 2		
	Inscription recto, b.r.: Drawn by H. N. Head; b.l.: Engraved by E. Finden; c.: Landing the Fury's stores. August 1825. Published June 1826, by John Murray, London.		
	Negative no.: C 38570		
Heaving down the Fury. 18 August 1825	Drawn by H. N. Head; engraved by Edward Finden; published June 1826, by John Murray, London.		
	Line engraving; 227 × 276 mm.; Inventory no. II 1 b		
	Inscription recto, b.l.: Drawn by H. N. Head; b.r.: Engraved by Edw. Finden; c.: Heaving down the Fury. 18 August 1825. Published June 1826, by John Murray London.		
	Negative no.: C 38566		

Sir John Franklin

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a drawing by Joseph Mathias Negelen

Line and stipple engraving; 216 × 169 mm.

Inscription recto, b.: Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Drawing by Negelen; in ink, b.r.: John Franklin.

Negative no.: C 5150

The Hudson's Bay company ships *Prince of Wales* and *Eddystone* bartering with the Esquimaux of the Upper Slave Islands, Hudsons Straits (August 12, 1819).

Robert Hood (1796-1821)

Watercolour; 260 × 387 mm.; Inventory no. Cov. 1271

Inscription verso, in ink, t.: The Hudson's Bay companys ships Prince of Wales, and Eddystone bartering with the Esquimeaux of the Upper Savage Islands, Hudsons Straits. The large boat in the foreground is filled with the Women and an old man steering. The canoe in the foreground is laden with blubber & bladders of oil. The naked esquimeaux, has sold all his cloaths. Robert Hood. Aug. 13th 1819.

Negative no.: C 40364

The Expedition Discovering the Coppermine River Sept. 1, 1820

Drawn by Lieut. Hood, R.N.; engraved by Edward Finden; published March 1823 by John Murray, London.

Line engraving; 219 × 265 mm.; Inventory no. II 7 b

Inscription recto, b.l.: Drawn by Lieu.' Hood, R.N.; b.r.: Engraved by Edw^d Finden; c.: The Expedition Discovering the Coppermine River. Sept. 1, 1820. Published March 1823 by John Murray, London.

Preparing an encampment on the Barren Grounds. Gathering Tripe de Roche Sept. 16 [1821]



View of the erection of Fort Enterprize by the North. Land Expedition on the Winter River. Sept. 1820.

Robert Hood (1796-1821)

Watercolour; 251 × 388 mm.; Inventory no. Cov. 1274

Inscription verso, c.: View of the erection of Fort Enterprize by the North." Land Expedition on the Winter river. Sept' 1820, Lat. 64.28.24 N. Long. 113.6.W. Robert Hood

Negative no.: C 40327

Preparing an encampment on the Barren Grounds. Gathering Tripe de Roche Sept. 16 [1821]

Drawn by Lieut. Back, R.N.; engraved by Edward Finden; published March 1823 by John Murray, London.

Line engraving; 229 × 278 mm.; Inventory no. II 16 c

Inscription recto, b.l.: Drawn by Lieut. Back, R.N.; b.r.: Engraved by Edw. Finden; c.: Preparing an Encampment on the Barren Grounds, Gathering Tripe de Roche & c. Sept. 16. Published March 1823 by John Murray, London.

Negative no.: C 28847

Expedition Passing Through Point Lata On The Ice.
June 25, 1821

Drawn by Lieut. Back, R.N.; engraved by Edward Finden; published March 1823 by John Murray, London.

Line engraving; 225 × 278 mm.; Inventory no. II 8 c

Inscription recto, b.l.: Drawn by Lieu.' Back R.N.; b.r.: Engraved by Edw^d. Finden; c.: Expedition Passing Through Point Lata On The Ice. June 25, 1821. Published March 1823 by John Murray, London.

Expedition Passing Through Point Lata On The Ice.
June 25, 1821



Autumnal View of Fort Franklin and part of Bear Lake Taken from Northward. [1825]	Taken from a sketchbook by George Back; Views from Upper Canada along the McKenzie River to Great Bear Lake. 1825 to 1826, p. 94.
	Watercolour; 133 × 206 mm.; Inventory no. I 56
	Inscription verso on the preceding page (p.93) in ink: Autumnal View of Fort Franklin and part of Bear Lake taken from the Northward. Sept.'
	Negative no.: C 3256
Winter View of Fort Franklin. [1825]	Taken from a sketchbook by George Back; Views from Upper Canada along the McKenzie River to Great Bear Lake. 1825–1826. p. 104.
	Watercolour; 133 × 206 mm.; Inventory no. I 61
	Inscription verso on the preceding page (p. 103) in ink: Winter view of Fort Franklin, from the Little lake. Shewing where the boats were stowed, and the distant land in Great Bear Lake.
	Negative no.: C 3257
Sir John Ross	Line engraving; 136 × 95 mm.
	Inscription recto, b.: Sir John Ross, C.B.K.S.A.K.C.S.
	Negative no.: C 5912
Felix Harbour [October 1829]	Drawn by J. Ross; engraved by W. Radclyffe; printed by Gaywood & Co.; London, published 1834, by Captain J. Ross, R.N.
	Line engraving; 102 × 152 mm.; Inventory no. II 21 b
	Inscription recto, b.l.: J. Ross; b.r.: W. Radclyffe; c.: Feli. Harbour; London, Published 1834 by Captain J. Ross, R.N.; c.l.: Printed by Gaywood & C.°
	Negative no.: C 18796

The Victory. Under Sail for the last time [August 1831]



The River Lindsay [July 1831]	Drawn by J. Ross; engraved by R. Brandard; printed by J. Yates, London, published 1834 by Captain J. Ross, R.N.
	Line engraving; 102 × 152 mm.; Inventory no. II 33 b
	Inscription recto, b.l.: J. Ross; b.r.: R. Brandard; c.: The River Lindsay. London, Published 1834 by Captain J. Ross, R.N.; c.l.: Printed by J. Yates.
	Negative no.: C 20359
The Victory. Under Sail for the last time [August 1831]	Drawn by J. Ross; engraved by E. Finden; London, published 1834 by Captain J. Ross, R.N.
	Line engraving; 108 × 159 mm.; Inventory no. II 34 b
	Inscription recto, b.l.: J. Ross; b.r.: E. Finden; c.: The Victory. Under Sail for the last time. London, Published 1834, by Captain J. Ross, R.N.
	Negative no.: C 18521
Somerset House. Fury Beach. North Somerset. [July 1832]	Drawn by J. Ross; engraved by W. S. Wilkinson; printed by Gaywood & Co.; London, published 1834, by Captain J. Ross, R.N.
	Line engraving; 106 × 159 mm.; Inventory no. II 35 b
	Inscription recto, b.l.: J. Ross; b.r.: W. S. Wilkinson; c.: Printed by Gaywood & Co.; Somerset House. Fury Beach. North Somerset. London, Published, 1834, by Captain J. Ross, R.N.
	Negative no.: C 89482

Loss of the M. cLellan [1852]



The Arctic Council discussing a Plan of Search for Sir John Franklin	J. Scott from a painting by Stephen Pearce, 1851 Stipple engraving (proof); 457 × 718 mm. Negative no.: C 23538		
Loss of the M. Lellan [1852]	Drawn by Commander Walter Waller May Struggast ed by T. G. Dutton; printed by Day & Son.		
	Lithograph in black, gray and brown; 203 × 308 mm.; Inventory no. Cov. 2369		
	Inscription recto, t.r.: Pl. II; b.: Comm.' W. W. May, del. Loss of the M.º Lellan. Day & Son, Lith.'s to the Queen.		
	Negative no.: C 41309		
Division of Sledges passing Cape Lady Franklin; extraordinary masses of Ice Pressed against the	Drawn by Commander Waiter Waiter May thographed by T. G. Dutton, printed by Day & Son		
North Shore of Bathurst Land [1853]	Lithograph in black, gray and brown 210 x 305 mm Inventory no. Cov. 2376		
	Inscription recto, t.r.: PI X; b.: Comm.' May R.N. del Division of Sledges passing Cape Lady Franklin, Extraordinary masses of Ice pressed against the North Shore of Bathurst Land. Day & Son lith.'s to the Queen.		
	Negative no.: C 40774		
Encamping for the night [1853]	Drawn by Commander Walter Walter May hthographed by J. Needham; printed by Day & Son.		
	Lithograph in black, gray and brown; 175 × 283 mm. Inventory no. Cov. 2378		
	Inscription recto, t.r.: Pl. XII; b.: Comm.' W. W. May, del – J. Needham, lith. Encamping for the night. Day & Son Lith.'s to the Queen.		
	Negative no.: C 41510		

H.M.S. Assistance and Pioneer Breaking Out Of Winter Quarters, 1854

Drawn by Commander Walter Waller May; lithographed by T. G. Dutton, printed by Day & Sons.

Lithograph in black, gray and brown; 178 × 299 mm.; Inventory no. Cov. 2374

Inscription recto, t.r.: Pl. VII; b.: Comm.' W. W. May del. T. G. Dutton lith. H.M.S. Assistance and Pioneer Breaking out of Winter Quarters, 1854. Day & Son, Lith.'s to the Queen.

Negative no.: C 41302

Critical position of H.M.S. *Phoenix*, off Cape Riley, on the 18th of August, 1853, during the Gale in which the gallant M. Bellot was drowned.

Edward Augustus Inglefield (1820–1894)

Colour lithograph; 419 × 699 mm.; Inventory no. II 3

Inscription recto, in ink, on the cardboard mounting: No. III. Critical position of H.M.S. Phoenix, off Cape Riley, on the 18th of August, 1853, during the Gale in which the gallant M. Bellot was drowned. H.M.S. Phoenix after being severely nipped by an extensive field of ice, was torn away by it from her moorings, although they consisted of two cables and six hawsers. Dedicated to his Imperial Majesty The Emperor of the French, by E. A. Inglefield.

H.M.S. Phoenix and the Breadalbane at the moment when the latter was crushed and sunk.

Edward Augustus Inglefield (1820-1894)

Colour lithograph with watercolour details; 419 \times 699 mm.; Inventory no. II 4

Inscription recto, in ink, on the cardboard mounting: No. IV. H.M.S. Phoenix and the Breadalbane at the moment when the latter was crushed and sunk. The field of ice, easing off from the Phoenix, passed astern to the Breadalbane, and entering her bow, she filled and sank in less than 15 minutes, in 30 fathoms of water. Dedicated to the Captain and Crew of the Breadalbane, by E. A. Inglefield.

Negative no.: C 227

Sir Robert John Le Mesurier McClure

From an oil by Stephen Pearce, 1855.

Line and stipple engraving (proof); 137 × 216 mm.

Negative no.: C 87256

Critical Position of H.M.S. *Investigator* on the North-Coast of Baring Island. August 20th 1851.

From A Series of Eight Sketches in Colour (together with a chart of the Route) By Lieut. S. Gurney Cresswell, of the voyage of H.M.S. Investigator (Captain M'Clure) During the Discovery of the North-West Passage — London: Published, July 25th 1854 By Day and Son, Pl. IV.

Colour lithograph; 305 × 419 mm.; Inventory no. II 4

Inscription recto, b.l.: Lieu. S. Gurney Creswell [sic], Del.; W. Simpson, Lith.; b.c.: London Published 15th May 1854, by Day & Son Gate S.¹ Linc. Inn Fas & Ackermann & C.° Strand. IV. Critical Position of H.M.S. Investigator on the North-Coast of Baring Island. August 20th 1851; b.r.: Printed in colours by Day & Son Lith's to the Queen.

H.M.S. Phoenix and the Breadalbane at the moment when the latter was crushed and sunk.



Sledge-Party leaving H.M.S. *Investigator* in Mercy Bay, under command of Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell. 15 April 1853.

From A Series of Eight Sketches . . . by Lieut. S. G. Cresswell . . . North-West Passage, London 1854. Pl. VII. Colour lithograph; 318 × 406 mm.; Inventory no. II 7 Inscription recto, b.l.: Lieut. Gurney Cresswell, Del.; E. Walker, Lith.; b.c.: London, Published July 14th 1854, By Day & Son, Gate St. Linc. Inn Fast. & Ackermann & Co. Strand. VII. Sledge-Party leaving H.M.S. Investigator in Mercy Bay, under command of Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell. 15 April 1853; b.r.: Printed in colours by Day

Negative no.: C 41019

& Son. Lithrs to the Queen.

Sledging over Hummocky ice. April 1853

From A Series of Eight Sketches . . . by Lieut. S. G. Cresswell . . . North-West Passage. London 1854. Pl. VIII. Colour lithograph; 318 × 406 mm.; Inventory no. II 8 Inscription recto, b.l.: Lieut. S. Gurney Creswell [sic] Del.; W. Simpson Lith.; b.c.: London, Published 15th May 1854, By Day & Son, Gate St. Linc. Inn Fds. & Ackermann & Co. Strand. VIII. Sledging over Hummocky Ice. April 1853; b.r.: Printed in colours by Day & Son, Lith. to the Queen.

Sledging over Hummocky ice. April 1853



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En traîneau sur la surface raboteuse des glaces. Avril 1853.



Lithographie couleur. 318 × 406 mm. N° d'inventaire II 7. Cresswell ... North-West Passage, London 1854 Pl. VII. Tiré de : A Series of Eight Sketches . . . by Lieut. S.G.

& Son, Lithis to the Queen. Cresswell. 15 April 1853; b.d.: Printed in colours by Day Mercy Bay, under command of Lieutenant Gurney Strand. VII. Sledge - Party leaving H.M.S. Investigator in by Day & Son, Gate S.! Linc. Inn F. ds Ackermann & Co. E. Walker, Lith.; b.c.: London, Published July 14th 1854, Inscription: recto, b.g.: Lieut. Gurney Cresswell, Del.;

Nº de négatif : C 41019

THA IId

S.G. Cresswell . . . North-West Passage. London 1854. Tiré de : A Series of Eight Sketches . . . by Lieut.

Inscription: recto, b.g.: Lieut. S. Gurney Creswell (sic) Lithographie couleur. 318 \times 406 mm. N° d'inventaire : Il 8.

Queen. 1853; b.d.: Printed in colours by Day & Son, Lith.1s to the & C. Strand. VIII. Sledging over Hummocky Ice. April 1854, by Day & Son, Gate S. Linc. Inn F. ds & Ackermann Del.; W. Simpson Lith.; b.c.: London, Published 15th May

N° de négatif : C 41013

Gurney Cresswell. Le 15 avril 1853. dans la baie Mercy, sous les ordres du lieutenant Groupe de traîneaux quittant le H.M.S. Investigator

1823. En traîneau sur la surface raboteuse des glaces. Avril



Edward Augustus Inglefield (1820–1894).

Lithographie en couleur avec détails à l'aquarelle. 419 × 699 mm. N° d'inventaire : Il 4.

Inscription: recto, b., à l'encre, sur le cardon de montage: No. IV. H.M.S. Phoenix and the Breadalbane at the moment when the latter was crushed and sunk. The field of ice, easing off from the Phoenix, passed astern to the Breadalbane, and entering her bow, she filled and sank in less than 15 minutes, in 30 fathoms of water. Dedicated to the Captain and Crew of the Breadalbane, by E. A. Ingletield

by E.A. Ingletield.

N° de négatif : C 227

D'après une huile de Stephen Pearce 1855. Gravure au burin et en pointillé (épreuve). 137 × 216 mm.

. 0 de négatif : C 87256

Tiré de : A Series of Eight Sketches in Colour (together with a chart of the Route) By Lieut. S. Gurney Cresswell, of the voyage of H.M.S. Investigator (Captain M'Clure) During the Discovery of the North-West Passage — London: Published, July 25th 1854 By Day and Son,

Lithographie couleur. 305 imes 419 mm. N° d'inventaire : II 4.

Inscription: recto, b.g.: Lieu. S. Gurney Creswell (sic), Del.; W. Simpson Lith.; b.c.: London Published 15th May 1854, by Day & Son Gate S.'Linc. Inn Fes Ackermann & C.° Strand. IV. Critical Position of H.M.S. Investigator on the North-Coast of Baring Island. August 20th 1851; b.d.: Printed in colours by Day & Son Lith's to the Queen.

0 de négatif: C 16105

VI .Iq

Le H.M.S. Phoenix et le Breadalbane, qui fut écrasé par les glaces et sombra.

Sir Robert John Le Mesurier McClure

Position précaire du H.M.S. Investigator sur la côte nord de l'île Baring. Le 20 août 1851.

Les H.M.S. Assistance et Pioneer quittant leurs quartiers d'hiver, en 1854.

Dessine par I. G. Dutton; imprimé par Day & Son. Graphié par T. G. Dutton; imprimé par Day & Son. Lithographie en noir, gris et brun. 178 × 299 mm. N° d'inventaire: Cov. 2374. Inscription: recto. h. d.: Pl. VII: b.: Comm. W. W. May

Inscription: recto, h.d.: Pl. VII; b.: Comm.' W.W. May del. T.G. Dutton lith. H.M.S. Assistance and Pioneer Breaking out of Winter Quarters, 1854. Day & Son, Lith.''s to the Queen.

Edward Augustus Inglefield (1820-1894)

Lithographie en couleur. 419 \times 699 mm. N° d'inventaire : Il 3.

Inscription: recto, b., à l'encre, sur le carton de montage: No. III. Critical position of H.M.S. Phoenix, off Cape Riley, on the 18th of August, 1853, during the Gale in which the gallant M. Bellot was drowned. H.M.S. Phoenix after being severely nipped by an extensive field of ice, was forn away by it from her moorings, although they consisted of two cables and six hawsers. Dedicated to this Imperial Majesty The Emperor of the French, by E. A. Inglefield

N° de négatif : C 238

Nº de négatif : C 41302

Situation précaire du H.M.S. Phoenix au large du Cap Riley, le 18 août 1853; c'est durant cette tempête que s'est noyé le brave M. Bellot.

J. Scott, d'après une peinture de Stephen Pearce, 1851. Gravure en pointillé (épreuve). 457 × 718 mm.

N° de négatif : C 23538

Dessiné par I.G. Dutton; imprimé par Day & Son. Graphié par T.G. Dutton; imprimé par Day & Son. Lithographie en noir, gris et brun. 203 × 308 mm. N° d'inventaire: Cov. 2369.

Inscription : recto, h.d. : Pl. II; b. : Comm. W.W. May, del. Loss of the McLellan. Day & Son, Lith. to the Queen.

N° de négatif : C 41309

Dessiné par le commandant Walter Waller May; lithographié par T.G. Dutton; imprimé par Day & Son. Lithographie en noir, gris et brun. 210 \times 305 mm.

N° d'inventaire: Cov. 2376. Inscription: recto, h.d.: PIX; b.: Comm.' May R.N. del... Division of Sledges passing Cape Lady Franklin; Extraordinary masses of Ice pressed against the North

N° de négatif : C 40774

Dessiné par le commandant Walter Waller May, lithographié par J. Meedham; imprimé par Day & Son. Lithographie en noir, gris et brun. 175 × 283 mm.

Shore of Bathurst Land. Day & Son Lith. 1s to the Queen.

N° d'inventaire : Cov. 2378. Inscription : recto, h.d. : Pl. XII; b. : Comm' W. W. May, del — J. Needham, lith. Encamping for the night. Day & Son,

N° de négatif : C 41510

Lith.'s to the Queen.

Le Conseil de l'Arctique discutant d'un plan de recherche pour retrouver Sir John Franklin.

Perte du McLellan. [1852]

Traineaux franchissant le cap de Lady Franklin; énormes masses de glace sur la rive nord des terres de Bathurst. [1853]

Campement de nuit. [1853]



par Gaywood & Co.; publié par le capitaine J. Ross de la [sear telliu] Dessiné par J. Ross; gravé par W.S. Wilkinson; imprimé Maison Somerset. Plage Fury. Somerset Nord. N° de négatif : C 18521 Published 1834, by Captain J. Ross, R.N. The Victory. Under Sail for the last time. London, Inscription: recto, b.g.: J. Ross; b.d.: E. Finden; c.: Gravure au burin. 108 × 159 mm. Nº d'inventaire: Il 34 b. Londres, 1834. par le capitaine J. Ross de la Marine royale, Le Victory. Son dernier voyage. [août 1831] Dessiné par J. Ross; gravé par Edward Finden; publié N° de négatif : C 20359 J. Ross, R.N.; c.g.: Printed by J. Yates. The River Lindsay. London, Published 1834 by Captain Inscription: recto, b.g.: J. Ross; b.d.: R. Brandard; c.: Gravure au burin. 102 x 152 mm. Nº d'inventaire : II 33 b. royale, Londres, 1834. J. Yates; publié par le capitaine J. Ross de la Marine La rivière Lindsay. [juillet 1831] Dessiné par J. Ross; gravé par R. Brandard; imprimé par

Captain J. Ross, R.N.
Nº de négatif : C 89482

Marine royale, Londres, 1834.

Gravure au burin. 106 × 159 mm. N° d'inventaire : II 35 b. Inscription : recto, b.g.: J. Ross; b.d.: W.S. Wilkinson; c.: Printed by Gaywood & Co.; Somerset House. Fury Beach. North Somerset. London, Published, 1834, by



Nº de négatif : C 18796 J. Hoss, R.N.; c.g.: Printed by Gaywood & C.º Felix Harbour; London, Published 1834 by Captain Inscription : recto, b.g.: J. Ross; b.d.: W. Radclyffe; c.: Gravure au burin. 102 × 152 mm. N° d'inventaire : 11 21 b. Marine royale, Londres, 1834. Gaywood & Co.; publié par le capitaine J. Ross de la Dessiné par J. Ross; gravé par W. Radclyffe; imprimé par Havre Felix. [octobre 1829] N° de négatif : C 5912 Inscription: recto, b.: Sir John Ross, C.B.K.S.A.K.C.S. Gravure au burin. 136 × 95 mm. Sir John Ross Nº de négatif : C 3257 land in Great Bear Lake. Shewing where the boats were stowed, and the distant Pencre: Winter view of Fort Franklin, from the Little Lake. Inscription : verso de la page précédente (p. 103) à Aquarelle. 133 × 206 mm. N° d'inventaire : 161. Bear Lake, 1825-1826, p. 104. from Upper Canada along the McKenzie River to Great Tiré du carnet de croquis de l'amiral George Back; Views Fort Franklin en hiver. [1825] N° de négatif : C 3256 taken from the Northward. Sept. Autumnal View of Fort Franklin and part of Bear Lake Inscription : verso de la page précédente (p.93) à l'encre : Aquarelle. 133 × 206 mm. N° d'inventaire : 156. Bear Lake, 1825 to 1826, p. 94. de l'Ours, prise du nord. [1825] from Upper Canada along the McKenzie River to Great Vue automnale de Fort Franklin et d'une partie du lac Tiré du carnet de croquis de l'amiral George Back, Views



L'expédition traversant Pointe Lata sur la glace. Le 25 juin 1821.

Septembre 1820.

Robert Hood (1796-1821).

Inscription: verso, à l'encre, c.: View of the erection of Aquarelle. 251 × 388 mm. N° d'inventaire: Cov. 1274.

Winter river. Sept' 1820, Lat. 64.28.24 N. Long. 113.6.W. Fort Enterprize by the North." Land Expedition on the

Nº de négatif : C 40327

Robert Hood.

Cueillette de la tripe de roche le 16 septembre [1821] Installation d'un camp sur les terres dénudées.

Winter par l'expédition dans les terres du Nord. Vue de la construction du fort Enterprize sur la rivière

mars 1823. par Edward Finden; publié par John Murray, Londres, Dessiné par le lieutenant Back de la Marine royale; grave

Gravure au burin. 229 × 278 mm. No d'inventaire: Il 16 c.

Engraved by Edw. Finden; c.: Preparing an Inscription: recto, b.g.: Drawn by Lieut. Back, R.N.; b.d.:

Roche & c. Sept. 16. Published March 1823 by John Encampment on the Barren Grounds, Gathering Tripe de

Murray, London.

N° de négatif : C 28847

mars 1823. par Edward Finden; publié par John Murray, Londres, Dessiné par le lieutenant Back de la Marine royale; gravé

Gravure au burin. 225 × 278 mm. N° d'inventaire : Il 8 c.

Engraved by Edw. Finden; c.: Expedition Passing Inscription: recto, b.g.: Drawn by Lieu. Back R.N.; b.d.:

March 1823 by John Murray, London. Through Point Lata On The Ice. June 25, 1821. Published

Nº de négatif : C 89481

.fS8f niul L'expédition traversant Pointe Lata sur la glace. Le 25



Installation d'un camp sur les terres dénudées. Cueillette de la tripe de roche le 16 septembre [1821]

Gravé par D.J. Pound d'après un dessin de Joseph Mathias Megelen.

Gravure au burin et en pointillé. 216 × 169 mm.

Inscription : recto, b.: Engraved by D.J. Pound from a Drawing by Neggelen; à l'encre, b.d.: John Franklin.

N° de négatif : C 5150

Robert Hood (1796-1821).

Aquarelle. 260 × 387 mm. N° d'inventâire: Cov. 1271. Inscription: verso à l'encre, h.: The Hudson's Bay companys ships Prince of Wales, and Eddystone bartering with the Esquimeaux of the Upper Savage Islands, Hudsons Straits. The large boat in the foreground is filled with the Women and an old man steering. The canoe in the foreground is laden with blubber & bladders of oil. The naked esquimeaux, has sold all his cloaths. Robert Hood, Aug. 13th 1819.

N° de négatif : C 40364

Dessiné par le lieutenant Hood de la Marine royale; gravé par Edward Finden; publié par John Murray, Londres, mars 1823.

Gravure au burin. 219 × 265 mm. № d'inventaire: II 7 b. Inscription: recto, b.g.: Drawn by Lieu. Hood, R.N.; b.d.: Engraved by Edw. Finden; c.: The Expedition Discovering the Coppermine River. Sept. 1, 1820. Published March 1823 by John Murray, London.

N° de négatif : C 5843

Sir John Franklin.

Compagnie de la baie d'Hudson effectuant des échanges avec les Inuit des iles supérieures des Sauvages, dans le détroit d'Hudson (le 12 août 1819).

L'équipage du Prince of Wales et de l'Eddystone de la

Découverte de la rivière Coppermine, le 1^{er} septembre 1820.

	Inscription: recto, b.g.: Drawn by H.N. Head; b.d.:
	Gravure au burin. 227 × 276 mm. Nº d'inventaire : II 1 b.
Sarénage du Fury. Le 18 août 1825.	Dessiné par H.N. Head; gravé par Edward Finden; publié par John Murray, Londres, juin 1826.
	0√385 J : M° de négatif : C 38570
	Inscription: recto, b.d.: Drawn by H.N. Head; b.g.: Engraved by E. Finden; c.: Landing the Fury's stores. August 1825. Published June 1826, by John Murray, London.
	Gravure au burin. 225 × 276 mm. № d'inventaire : II 2.
Déchargement du Fury. Août 1825.	Dessiné par H.N. Head; gravé par Edward Finden; public par John Murray, Londres, juin 1826.
	№ de négatif : C 25704
	Inscription : b.g. : Drawn by Capt." Lyon, R.N.; b.d. : Engraved by Edw. ^a Finden; c. : Esquimaux women, of Igloolik. Published April 1824, by John Murray, London.
	Gravure au burin. 140 × 227 mm. № d'inventaire: II 7 b.
emmes innit d'Igloolik.	Dessiné par le capitaine Lyon de la Marine royale; gravé par Edward Finden; publié par John Murray, Londres, avril 1824.

N° de négatif : C 38566

Engraved by Edw.ºFinden; c.: Heaving down the Fury. 18 August 1825. Published June 1826, by John Murray,

.nobnod

Gravé par J. Thompson d'après une peinture de S. Drummond Esq. A.R.A.

Gravure en pointillé. 230 imes 141 mm.

Inscription: recto, b.: Capt. "W.E. Parry R.N. Commander of the Polar Expedition 1819-1820-1821-1822-1823; Engraved by J. Thompson from an original painting by S. Drummond Esq.' A.R.A.

N° de négatif : C 11567

Dessiné par le lieutenant Beechey de la Marine royale; gravé par Edward Finden; publié par John Murray, paptros

Gravure au burin. 63 × 92 mm. N° d'inventaire : Il 10 b. Inscription : recto, b.g. : Drawn by Lieut. Beechey, R.N.; b.d. : Engraved by Edw. d'Finden; b.c. : The Crews of

H.M.S. Hecla & Griper cutting into Winter Harbour. Sept. 26, 1819. Published by John Murray, London.

N° de négatif : C 38569

Dessiné par le capitaine Lyon de la Marine royale; gravé par Edward Finden; publié par John Murray, Londres, avril 1824.

Gravure au burin. 129 × 227 mm. № d'inventaire: II 1 b. Inscription: recto, b.g.: Drawn by Capt. "Lyon, R.N.; b.d.: Engraved by Edw. Finden; c.: The last appearance of the sun for 42 days, Dec. 2nd 1822. London, Published by

John Murray, April 1824. N° de négatif : C 89483

Le capitaine W.E. Parry de la Marine royale. Chef de l'expédition polaire, 1819-1820-1821-1822-1823.

L'équipage du H.M.S. Hecla et celui du H.M.S. Griper traversant les glaces pour pénétrer dans le havre Winter. Le 26 septembre 1819.

Le soleil se montre une dernière fois avant de disparaître durant quarante-deux jours. Le 2 décembre 1822.

L'équipage du Prince of Wales et de l'Eddystone de la Compagnie de la baie d'Hudson effectuant des échanges avec les inuit des îles supérieures des échanges avec les inuit des îles supérieures des



Abréviations

Notice explicative

en haut à gauche.	·6·4
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Cette exposition présente sous forme de reproductions photographiques une sélection de trente œuvres appartenant à la collection du Département de l'iconographie des Archives publiques du Canada. Ces documents rounographiques ullustrent certains épisodes de quelques-unes des nombreuses expéditions organisées par l'Angleterre vers les régions arctiques entre 1819 et 1854. Cette sélection étant restreinte, il en résulte que des œuvres relatives à arctiques entre 1819 et 1854. Cette sélection étant certaines expéditions n'ont pu être retenues. Pour le conix des pièces, on s'est basé sur les critères suivonix des pièces, on s'est basé sur les critères suivants: la disponibilité des œuvres dans cette collection, ainsi que leur intérêt documentaire et pictural.

Les dimensions des œuvres sont données en millimètres; la hauteur précède la largeur. On peut se procurer des reproductions photographiques des œuvres de cette exposition au Département de l'iconographie des Archives publiques du Canada, en ment onnant leur numéro de négatif.



Remerciements

Nous désirons exprimer notre reconnaissance aux personnes des Archives publiques du Canada qui ont rendu possible cette exposition, et spécialement à M. Hugh A. Taylor qui en a eu l'idée. Nous tenons aussi à remercier M. Gilbert Gignac pour sa constante collaboration, ainsi que M^{IIe} Lydia Foy et M. Raymond Vézina pour leurs judicieux conseils. Notre reconnaissance s'adresse également au personnel de la Division des services d'exposition qui a participé à la présentation des de cette exposition, ainsi qu'au personnel de la Division des de cette exposition, ainsi qu'au personnel de la Division des services d'information pour son travail d'édition du présent catalogue.

Préparé par : Nathalie Clerk Département de l'iconographie Archives publiques du Canada

exploits de plusieurs de leurs contemporains. encore, nous permet d'apprécier et de comprendre les assume une fonction inestimable qui, aujourd'hui des hommes à la fois explorateurs et artistes ont demeure pas moins que, pendant ces quarante années, photographie et le film prennent la relève, il n'en les voyages d'exploration vers le nord. Si par la suite la l'amirauté anglaise quant à la nécessité de poursuivre voyage, ont ainsi éveillé l'attention du public et de Ces témoignages iconographiques, alliés aux récits de événements les plus remarquables de ces expéditions. l'Arctique et de témoigner de quelques-uns des faire découvrir les paysages et les populations de ment celles qui étaient publiées, ont eu pour fonction de esquisses exécutées lors de ces voyages, et spécialephotographie était inexistante ou à peine naissante, les explorations vers l'Arctique. A une époque où la la fin d'une importante étape dans l'histoire des quant aux causes de la disparition de Franklin marquent portées par celle du capitaine Francis L. McClintock par l'expédition de McClure et les conclusions ap-La découverte du légendaire passage du Nord-Ouest

La chromolithographie étant devenue populaire à cette époque, plusieurs des dessins et aquarelles provenant de ces expéditions sont désormais reproduits selon cette technique qui contribue sans doute à accentuer l'aspect dramatique de certaines scènes. À la suite de l'expédition de 1852 où il commandait le bateau à vapeur de Lady Franklin, l'Isabel, Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield publia un compte rendu⁵ de son périple, illustré de chromolithographies exécutées d'après ses esquisses et ses aquarelles.

Lors de ses voyages avec Sir Horatio Thomas Austin à bord du Resolute, en 1850-1851, et avec Sir Edward Belcher à bord de l'Assistance, en 1852-1854, le commandant Walter Waly exécuta de nombreux croquis; quatorze d'entre eux illustrant cette expedition furent publiés sous forme de lithographies. ⁶ De même le lieutenant Samuel Gurney Cresswell avec le capitaine Robert McClure, à bord de l'Investigator lors de l'expédition de 1850-1854, qui permit de découvrir le l'expédition de 1850-1854, qui permit de découvrir le l'aquarelle dont huit furent lithographiés.⁷

5. Commandant E.A. Inglefield. A summer search for Sir John Franklin, with a peep into the Polar Basin. Thomas Harrison, 1,000 with a peep into the Polar Basin. Thomas Harrison, 1,000 with a peep into the Polar Basin.

6. Commandant Walter W May A series of fourteen sketches made during the voyage up Wellington channel in search of Sir John Franklin, K.C.H., and the missing crews of H.M. Discovery — Ships Erebusand Terror together with a short account of each drawing. Day and Son, Londres, 1865

7. Lieulenant S. Gurney Cresswell. A senes of eight sketches in colour (together with a chart of the route) during the Discovery of the North-West Passage. Day and Son.

Le 25 juin 1821. Comme le vent était tombé pendant la nuit, nous préparâmes notre départ pour le lendemain matin à la première heure. Les trois canots furent placés sur des traîneaux et certains hommes furent désignés pour les conduire, aidés de chommes furent désignés pour les conduire, aidés de chorsit précisément le moment de notre départ pour choisit précisément le moment de notre départ pour exécuter le dessin que voici, montrant comment nous nous transportions sur la glace : je ne vois pas ce nous je pourrais ajouter.³

Il arrive aussi que le commandant d'une expédition exécute lui-même des croquis. Ainsi Sir John Ross, prisonnier des glaces de 1829 à 1833 alors qu'il cherchait le passage au sud de l'inlet Prince-Régent, dessina des croquis qu'il utilisa par la suite pour illustrer le récit de son voyage.

L'absence prolongée de Franklin, parti en 1845 avec la mission de trouver définitivement le passage du Mord-Ouest, amorça une phase de recherches intensives qui allaient durer près de douze ans. Peut-être encore davantage que les images des premières expéditions de Sir John Ross, de Sir William Edward Parry ou de Sir John Franklin, celles rapportées par les explorateurs partis à la recherche de l'Érebus et du Perror ont suscité l'intérêt et l'émotion du public puisqu'elles sont liées à une aventure qui a fasciné puisqu'elles sont liées à une aventure qui a fasciné

3 Ibid , p 32

A Sir John Ross Narraive of Second voyage in the Arctic

was the transfer year

Introduction

expédition, que certaines scènes étaient esquissées: leurs à quelques reprises, au cours du récit de cette dans le groupe de Franklin. Celui-ci mentionne d'ailson talent ne fut peut-être pas étranger à sa présence siné au cours de cette expédition, laissent penser que destin particulièrement tragique, puisqu'il sera assasœuvres de ce jeune homme de vingt-deux ans, au l'expédition de 1819-1822. L'intérêt et la qualité des Franklin le long de la rivière Coppermine au cours de par l'aspirant Robert Hood, alors qu'il accompagnait songe notamment aux dessins et aquarelles exécutés ceuvres d'une très grande sensibilité picturale. Que l'on documents historiques inestimables et souvent des fort peu connues. Pour nous, elles demeurent des familiariser toute une époque à des régions jusque-là souvent difficiles et même pénibles ont permis de Ces images de l'Arctique créées dans des conditions

... d'après lui, il y aurait une trentaine de lacs visibles. La beauté du paysage, arborant les couleurs chatoyantes de l'automne, nous captiva et inspira le crayon averti de M. Hood.²

De même George Back, qui suivit d'abord Franklin en tant qu'aspirant en 1819–1822, puis en tant que lieutenant au cours de la seconde expédition par voie de terre, en 1825–1827, a produit des carnets de croquis et d'aquarelles qui rendent avec une grande finesse le détail des paysages et des lieux représentés. Par la suite, Franklin se servit des œuvres de Back pour illustrer le récit de ses deux expéditions par voie de terre et là encore il les commenta à l'occasion:

Les expéditions organisées par l'Angleterre, au début du siècle dernier, pour trouver le légendaire passage du Nord-Ouest, marquent une étape nouvelle dans l'histo re des explorations vers les regions arctiques. Depuis le xve siècle, les expéditions dirigées vers l'Arctique etaient de nature surtout commerciale. À la suite des guerres napoléoniennes, les conditions objectifs de ces voyages. Dorénavant, aux découvertes déographiques et politiques permettent de diversifier les objectifs de ces voyages. Dorénavant, aux découvertes déographiques s'allient des intérêts d'ordre scientifique, ainsi qu'un souci d'enregistrer et de faire connaître le déroulement et les conclusions de chacune de ces expéditions.

Pour assumer cette dernière fonction, il devient courant de confier à un ou parfois à deux membres de l'expédition la tâche d'esquisser les scènes les plus remarquables, comme en fait foi cette mention de Sir William Edward Parry au début du compte rendu de son troisième voyage de 1824–1825:

Nous pouvons attendre du Capitaine Hoppner qu'il nous fournisse des desains du paysage, des autochtones et de leurs habitations, de même que des phénomènes naturels; dans ce dernier domaine, il sera assisté par M. Head qui a été récemment nommé aspirant de marine.

Au retour, plusieurs de ces croquis sont utilisés pour illustrer sous forme de gravures, et un peu plus tard sous forme de lithographies, la publication des comptes rendus de voyages et des relevés scientifiques.

^{2.} Sir John Franklin. Marrative of a Journey to the shores of The Polar Sea in the years 1819–20–21 and 22. John Murray, Londres, 1823, p. 33

^{5. ...} am F Parry curval to a third coyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the years 1824–25 in His Majesty's Ships Heclaand Fury, H.C. Carey and L. Lea, Philadelphie, Ships Heclaand Fury, H.C. Carey and L. Lea, Philadelphie, 1826, p. 22.

L'équipage du H.M.S. Hecla et celui du H.M.S. Griper traversant les glaces pour pénétrer dans le havre Winter. Le 26 septembre 1819.



Avant-propos

Images de l'Arctique n'est pas une histoire illustrée de l'Arctique mais un aperçu des images qui ont frappé les explorateurs, accompagné leurs récits d'aventures ou tout simplement éveillé l'imagination populaire, avant que ne soient connus la cartographie scientifique moderne, le film cinématographique ou la vision d'artistes tels que Lawren Harris et A. Y. Jackson.

Les cartes, estampes et photographies ont tour à tour influencé les concepts, les stéréotypes, les préjugés, voire les mythes des Occidentaux qui cherchaient à évoquer et à connaître l'Arctique. Nous nous abstenons de toute interprétation, mais souhaitons que notre choix donne matière à réflexion et à étude, ce qui est, en somme, le rôle des archives.

Mous remercions M^{me} Betty Kidd et M. Lawrence Earl, de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, M^{lle} Mathalie Clerk, du Département de l'iconographie, et M. Claude Minotto, de la Collection nationale de photographies, ainsi que les Services d'exposition et les Services d'information, lesquels ont tous collaboré à l'exposition.

Hugh A. Taylor Direction des archives Archives publiques du Canada

Par cette exposition, les Archives publiques du Canada font œuvre de pionniers et espèrent atteindre un nouveau public. Bon nombre des expositions précédentes contensient des documents originaux qui dentes contensient des documents originaux qui exigeaient des normes sévères de protection auxquelles, très souvent, seuls les galeries et musées importants des grands centres pouvaient répondre. Le grand tants des grands centres pouvaient répondre. Le grand expositions. Cette fois-ci, nous voulons faire connaître et apprécier davantage le patrimoine visuel confié aux Archives publiques du Canada. En montant une exposition de reproductions fidèles, nous souhaitons exposition de reproductions fidèles, nous souhaitons originales et éviter en même temps les risques que originales et éviter en même temps les risques que comporte l'exposition d'originaux.

Mous espérons qu'images de l'Arctique, par sa fournée des plus petits musées, galeries et salles communautaires, rejoindra un plus vaste public. L'exposition comprend trois sections compactes et portatives, chacune faisant l'objet d'un catalogue. Les organismes intéressés peuvent réserver ces sections séparément ou ensemble, comme suit:

1. Images de l'Arctique : Débuts de la cartographie de l'Arctique, du Ive siècle à

1822

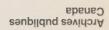
2. Images de l'Arctique : Témoignages iconographiques (1819–1854)

3. Images de l'Arctique : Photographie de sa frontière

(LL6L-098L)

nord de l'île Baring. Le 20 août 1851. Position précaire du H.M.S. Investigator sur la côte





Témoignages iconographiques (1819-1854)

Images de l'Arctique:



